

**OPTICAL OR STYLING COMPONENT FOR A LIGHTING OR
INDICATOR DEVICE FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE**

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to lighting and indicator devices for motor vehicles.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Numerous cases arise in which the space available in a motor vehicle design is not sufficient for installing an indicator function. This is the case, 15 for example, when several functions have to be grouped together into a single assembly of reduced volume, for example a housing including a dipped-beam headlamp, a main-beam headlamp, a direction indicator and a parking light, and when it is desired to install a supplementary or complementary function. 20

In the same way, cases may arise where the space available for installing a lighting or indicator function is limited, and where this function has to be installed in order to satisfy regulations. This is the 25 case, for example, of a third stop light which, depending on the characteristics of a given vehicle, can only be installed within the passenger compartment of the vehicle, close to the rear window, this third stop light reducing visibility through this rear window. 30

Furthermore, considerations of styling are of growing importance, and are becoming a major preoccupation in terms of the design of motor-vehicle equipment in general, and of headlamps or indicator 35 lights in particular, the designers always seeking new

possibilities for aesthetic integration of these devices into the vehicle.

It is thus, for example, that masks, used in the first place to conceal either discontinuities between 5 different components, for example between the reflector and the protective glazing of a headlamp, or parts having no optical function, such as the housing itself, are now used as decorative elements, by giving them particular appearances, for example a tint or a 10 reflective coating, or particular configurations, for example reliefs or patterns, in order to obtain a novel aesthetic effect.

In contrast, the elements of the lighting or indicator device which participate in producing the 15 light beam, that is to say the optical components, do not allow such freedom of styling. This is because the regulations in force stipulate that the light beams emitted by such devices must comply with constraints relating both to their geometric extent and to their 20 photometric qualities, in terms of both luminous intensity and dominant color. All that is then possible is to give these optical components a very light tinting or coloring, so that the effect on the light beam emitted by the devices remains unnoticeable, and 25 so that these tints or colorations are practically imperceptible.

DISCUSSION OF THE INVENTION

30 The present invention lies within this context, and its object is to propose a component for a lighting or indicator device the overall size of which is negligible or nil, so as to allow it to be easily installed in the spaces for these lighting or indicator 35 devices where the volume is restricted and where it is

nevertheless desired to make available a lighting, indicator or styling function, such a component having moreover to be simple to manufacture, while making it possible to obtain, on the one hand, a predetermined
5 appearance for a headlamp or indicator light when they are turned off and, on the other hand, to modify the light beam emitted by the devices when the light source is lit in order to obtain a lighting or indicator function, the beam remaining in accordance with the
10 regulations in force, such a device being furthermore inexpensive so as not to burden the cost of a headlamp or of a light.

Hence the object of the present invention is a
15 component for a motor-vehicle lighting or indicator device.

According to the present invention, it consists of a transparent material within which light-diffusion foci, consisting of local discontinuities, are situated only at predetermined places in order to diffuse the
20 light emitted by a light source associated with the lighting or indicator device.

According to other advantageous and non-limiting characteristics of the invention;

- the local discontinuities of the transparent
25 material are created by irreversible modifications of the structure of individual volumes of the transparent material;

- the irreversible modifications of the structure of the individual volumes of the transparent
30 material are obtained by focusing electromagnetic radiation;

- the electromagnetic radiation is laser radiation.

In a first embodiment, the component constitutes
35 headlamp glazing. In this case,

- the light-diffusion foci diffuse the light rays originating from the light source of the headlamp and incident on the component;

5 - the light-diffusion foci diffuse the light rays originating from an auxiliary light source and propagating in the component by successive total reflections.

10 In another embodiment, the component constitutes an insert disposed in a motor-vehicle headlamp, the diffusion foci diffusing the light rays originating from an auxiliary light source.

15 In yet another embodiment, the component constitutes the converging lens of a headlamp the reflector of which has an elliptical section.

20 In yet another embodiment, the component constitutes an indicator strip light, the diffusion foci being distributed according to a predetermined pattern and diffusing the light rays emitted by at least one light source and propagating in the strip light by successive total reflections. In this case, the component can be partially metallized.

25 In one supplementary embodiment, the component of the invention constitutes a repeater light, repeating a lighting or indicator function, and it is associated with a specific light source, the turning-on and the turning-off of which are controlled simultaneously with the turning-on and turning-off of the light source of the function of which the component constitutes the repeater.

30 In another supplementary embodiment, the component of the invention itself constitutes a lighting device, being associated with a specific light source.

In all these embodiment,

- the diffusion foci have a size lying between 1 and 35 microns;

- the transparent material is plastic;

- the transparent material is glass.

5 The invention also proposes headlamps and indicator lights equipped with components as defined above.

10 Other objects, characteristics and advantages of the present invention will emerge clearly from the description which will now be given of an example embodiment given in a non-limiting way, by reference to 15 the attached drawings.

Figure 1A represents a sectional view of an optical or styling component according to the present 15 invention;

Figure 1B represents a sectional view of the component of Figure 1, under other conditions of use;

Figure 2 represents an installation for producing the component according to the invention;

20 Figure 3 represents a sectional view of a headlamp equipped with a component according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 represents a sectional view of a headlamp equipped with a component according to a second embodiment of the invention;

25 Figure 5 represents a sectional view of a headlamp equipped with a component according to a third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 represents a diagrammatic view in 30 vertical section of a headlamp of the elliptical type incorporating a component according to the invention;

Figure 7 represents a diagrammatic view in isometric perspective of an indicator device incorporating a component according to the invention;

Figure 8 represents a view in section along the line VIII-VIII of Figure 7, and

Figure 9 represents a variant of Figure 5.

5 **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION**

In Figures 1A and 1B show a sectional view of a component 10 according to an embodiment of the
10 invention. This component 10 consists of a transparent material, for example glass or a plastic such as polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) or polycarbonate (PC). The component 10 contains inclusions 12 arranged within this component 10.

15 In a known way, a beam of light rays I incident on the component 10 will give rise to a beam of transmitted light rays T, parallel to the incident rays I if the component 10 is a strip with parallel faces, and to diffused light rays D whenever a light ray I encounters a diffusion focus 12. The diffused rays 10
20 are emitted in all directions by the inclusions 12 acting as light-diffusion foci, as has been represented in Figure 1A.

In a way which is also known, if the component
25 10 is used as a light guide, a light beam is input into the component 10 via at least one of its extremities, such that the light rays propagate in the component 10 by successive total reflections, until they encounter a diffusion focus 12, via which they then form rays
30 diffused in all directions D' which can then emerge from the component 10, as has been represented in Figure 1B.

In accordance with the present invention, the inclusions 12 are situated in the material constituting
35 the component 10 at precisely predetermined locations,

and only at these predetermined locations. As has been represented in Figure 1A, the inclusions 12 may, for example, be arranged in a plane parallel to the faces of the component 10, which is closer to the exit face
5 than to the entry face, these faces being equidistant from each other, and only in the lower part, when considering Figure 1A. The inclusions 12 could be arranged in the material of the component 10 depending on the desired amount and the distribution of diffused
10 light, as has been represented in Figure 1B.

The inclusions 12 could be obtained by the use of an installation as represented in Figure 2. In this figure is seen an electromagnetic-radiation emitter 14, for example a laser, which emits a beam of waves which
15 are focused, by virtue of optical components 16 and 18, within the transparent material of the component 10. The latter is mounted on a mechanism plate 20, which is movable along the three orthogonal directions X, Y and Z, the movements of the mechanism plate 20 being
20 controlled by a control unit 22, which also drives the emitter 14. The latter is preferably a laser emitting in the infrared.

In this way, the energy contained in the beam emitted by the emitter 14 is concentrated into an
25 individual volume of the transparent material of the component 10, the dimensions of which are determined by the focusing optical component 18. Depending on the energy concentrated into this individual volume, that is to say on the time of exposure of the individual
30 volume to this energy, on the value of this energy, and on the wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation, and depending on the material in question, irreversible modifications of the atomic, molecular and/or crystalline structure occur in the individual volume of
35 transparent material thus exposed, such as localized

melting then solidification, which are or are not accompanied by localized ionization, which disturb the structure of the material and result in a localized anisotropy or discontinuity in this individual volume,
5 thus constituting a diffusion focus.

The diffusion focus thus created could be different depending on the nature of the material constituting the component 10. For example, in the case of glass or of a plastic such as PMMA, the diffusion
10 focus is clear in appearance, and, in the case of a plastic such as polycarbonate, the diffusion focus is dark in appearance.

By virtue of such an installation, it is thus possible to position the point of focusing of the
15 radiation originating from the emitter 14, and thus the discontinuity and the diffusion focus resulting therefrom, at any predetermined location within the material of the component 10, in order to obtain an optical or styling component including a predetermined arrangement of light-diffusion foci, in two or three
20 dimensions, and obtaining the desired result in a lighting or indicator device for a motor vehicle.

Figure 3 shows a headlamp for a motor vehicle, including, in the conventional way, in a housing 24, a
25 light source 26 working with a reflector 28 so as to form a main and/or dipped lighting beam, glazing 30 closing the housing leaktightly. Advantageously, the reflector 28 is able by itself to generate the regulatory light beam, such that the glazing 30 can be
30 smooth or slightly deflecting and fulfill only the role of leaktight closure of the housing 24.

In accordance with the present invention, the glazing 30 consists of a component such as the one which has just been described, and includes
35 discontinuities 12 at predetermined locations depending

on the role which it is desired should be played by the light diffused by these diffusion foci 12.

For example, when the beam emitted by the headlamp is a dipped beam, that is to say a beam with upper cut-off in order not to dazzle drivers coming in the opposite direction, it is desired that some light should nevertheless be emitted upwards in order, for example, to illuminate road-sign panels situated above the roadway on gantries. By virtue of the invention, this can easily be achieved by forming, in the component 10 constituting the glazing 30, diffusion foci 12 in the upper part (when considering Figure 3).

In this way, the dipped beam generated by the headlamp is practically unchanged, and propagates substantially in the direction of the optical axis X'-X thereof. However, the light rays reflected by the reflector 28 and incident on the diffusion foci 12 are diffused in all directions, and in particular upwards, so as to supply the desired light in this part of the space. Needless to say, the number and the concentration of the diffusion foci 12 will be chosen so that the beam of transmitted light rays T is again in accordance with the regulations, that is to say that it is not dazzling.

It may also be desired to add an indicator function to a headlamp which lacks it, for example a sidelight function or direction-change indicator function. The invention also makes it possible to incorporate this modification very easily. As can be seen in the second embodiment represented in Figure 4, the component 10 constituting the glazing 30 of the headlamp is formed with diffusion foci 12 in a part, for example the lower part (when considering Figure 4) of the glazing 30. Furthermore, an auxiliary light source 32 is associated with the glazing 30, in such a

way that the light flux emitted by the source 32 penetrates into the glazing 30 and is propagated therein by successive internal reflections, in the manner of a light guide. The auxiliary light source 32 5 will advantageously consist of a light-emitting diode or of a row of light-emitting diodes, placed in the vicinity of at least one of its edges.

In this way, when the auxiliary light source 32 is turned on, the light rays emitted by it penetrate 10 into the glazing 30 and are propagated therein until they encounter a diffusion focus 12. They are then diffused in all directions, and fulfill the desired supplementary function, as long as the number and the concentration of the diffusion foci is calculated so 15 that the total light flux of the diffused rays D' is in accordance with the regulations relating to this function. For a direction-indicating function, the auxiliary light source 32 could, for example, emit a beam of amber-colored light, in such a way that the 20 diffusion foci diffuse this color only when the auxiliary light source 32 is turned on. For a sidelight function, the auxiliary light source 32 could emit a beam of white light. According to this embodiment, the diffusion foci 12 will be arranged in such a way as not 25 to disturb the light beam of transmitted rays T generated when the light source 26 is turned on.

According to the two embodiments which have just been described, it would furthermore be possible to arrange for the diffusion foci 12 to be arranged in 30 such a way as to have a given configuration, in order to form a particular aesthetic pattern while preserving their optical function.

One important advantage presented by the invention lies in the fact that the indicator function 35 can be added to an already-existing component, and thus

without changing its shape. It results therefrom that all the tooling necessary for its production and its installation into the headlamp can be retained. Only a supplementary stage of forming the diffusion foci can 5 be implemented if necessary, this stage having only a very moderate influence on the final cost of the component.

It is also possible to add a sidelight or direction-change indicator function to a headlamp 10 according to the third embodiment represented in Figure 5, in which the component 10 forms an insert 15 arranged in the headlamp, while being separate from the enclosing glazing 30, and at a place in this headlamp where it does not interfere with the light beam 15 generated by the reflector 28, an auxiliary light source 32' being associated with the insert 15. Thus, when the auxiliary light source 32' is turned on, the light rays emitted by it penetrate into the insert 15 and are propagated therein until they encounter a 20 diffusion focus 12. They are then diffused in all directions, and some of the diffused rays D' are directed towards the glazing 30 and outwards from the headlamp, where they fulfill the desired supplementary function if the number and the concentration of the 25 diffusion foci is calculated so that the total luminous flux of the diffused rays D' is in accordance with the regulations relating to this function. As in the preceding embodiment, a direction-indicator function will be obtained with the aid of an auxiliary amber-colored light source 32', while a sidelight function 30 will be obtained with an auxiliary light source 32' emitting a beam of white light.

According to this third embodiment, the auxiliary light source 32' could consist of a light 35 source already having a function of its own. It could,

for example, be the light source of the direction-change indicator, situated below the headlamp of Figure 5. The component 10 then fulfills the function of repeater.

5 According to this third embodiment also, it would moreover be possible to provide for the diffusion foci 12 to be arranged in such a way as to have a given configuration, in order to form a particular aesthetic pattern while preserving their optical function. It
10 would also be possible to make provision to metallise the face of the insert 15 opposite the one which is turned towards the glazing 30, so as to favor the direction of emission of the diffused rays D' towards the glazing 30 and outwards from the headlamp.

15 Figure 9 represents a variant of this third embodiment. This figure shows a lighting or indicator device 50, including a light source 26' such as the filament of an incandescent lamp in the example represented, working with a mirror 28' in order to form a lighting or indicator beam, a glazing 30 closing and sealing the housing (not represented in Figure 9) containing the mirror 28'. A component 10 according to the present invention is arranged behind the glazing 30 so as to be traversed by the lighting or indicator beam. One or more auxiliary light sources 32'' are associated with the component 10 in such a way that the latter behaves like a light guide, as in Figure 1B.
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When the light source or sources 32'' are turned on, the light rays generated by these light sources undergo multiple reflections on the opposing faces of the component 10, until they encounter diffusion foci 12. They are then diffused in all directions, and in particular forwards, and rearwards, where they are then reflected forwards by the mirror 28'.

When the light source 26' is turned on, the light rays pass through the component 10, as represented in Figure 1A, some of these rays being diffused by the diffusion foci 12.

5 In this way, when only the light sources 32'' are turned on, a luminous flux will be emitted through the glazing 30, the color of this flux being fixed by that of the sources 20. When only the light source 26' is turned on, the luminous flux reflected by the mirror 10 28' will also be emitted through the component 10 and the glazing 30, the color of this flux being fixed by that of the bulb 27 of the lamp or that of an intermediate screen (not represented). It results therefrom that the functions fulfilled by the light 15 sources 26' and 32'' could be perfectly differentiated by their color or their brightness. The brightness given off by the filament 26' will preferably be greater than that of the light sources 32'', such that, when the light sources 26' and 32'' are turned on simultaneously, the total luminous flux meets the regulatory photometric requirements for the function 20 fulfilled by the light source 26'.

The component 10 could, for example, fulfill the function of vehicle rear sidelight, and the filament 25 26' be that of a stop light, the photometries and colorimetries of these two functions each being in accordance with the regulations. By virtue of the invention, it is thus possible for the same surface of the glazing 30 to emit different light beams fulfilling 30 different functions. The assembly in which the lighting or indicator device 50 and the component 10 are housed could therefrom be of a very small overall size.

The invention also applies to headlamps of elliptical type, such as the one which is represented 35 diagrammatically in Figure 6. Such a headlamp typically

comprises a light source 26 placed in the immediate vicinity of a first focus of a reflector 28 of elliptical section, in such a way that the rays emitted by the source 26 are concentrated at the second focus 5 34 of the mirror 28, coincident with the object focus of a plane/convex converging lens 36, a shade 38 having one horizontal edge perpendicular to the optical axis X'-X and defining the cut-off of the dipped beam in the X'-X axis. This assembly is contained in a housing (not 10 represented) closed by glazing 30.

The glazing 30 could consist of the component 10 itself, the diffusion foci 12 diffusing the light from the light source 26 as in the first embodiment described above, or that from an auxiliary source 32, 15 as in the second embodiment described above. The component 10 could also constitute an insert 15 arranged in the elliptical headlamp, as in the third embodiment described above.

20 The plane/convex lens 36 could itself also consist of the component 10 and could comprise diffusion foci 12 at predetermined locations, and at these locations only.

25 The diffusion foci 12 could, for example, be arranged in a region H of the lens 36 in such a way that the light diffused is emitted upwards so as, for example, to illuminate the direction indicator panels situated above the roadway on gantries. The diffusion foci 12 would then advantageously be formed in an appropriate area of the lens, for example a region H in 30 its lower part (in Figure 6).

The diffusion foci 12 could also be arranged in a region M of the central part of the lens 36, in a horizontal area close to the optical axis X'-X, in such a way as to blur the cut-off of the beam emitted by the 35 elliptical headlamp and thus attenuate the change

between the illuminated and unilluminated regions of the road in front of the vehicle. Needless to say, the lens 36 could comprise diffusion foci both in the regions H and M.

5 The invention also applies to indicator lighting, as has been represented in Figure 7 and 8. In these figures is seen an indicator strip light 40, made of glass or plastic, consisting of a component 10 according to the invention, in which the diffusion foci 12 have been distributed in a particular regular pattern. A light source 42, two in the example represented in Figure 7, is arranged at one extremity of the strip, so that the strip 40 behaves like a light guide.

15 The light rays originating from the light source or sources 42 penetrate into the strip 40 and are propagated there by successive total reflections until they are incident on the diffusion focus 12, as was explained by reference to Figure 1. Diffused rays D' are then emitted, which can emerge from the strip 40. By appropriate choice of the arrangement and the concentration of the diffusion foci 12, as well as of the brightness and the color of the luminous flux emitted by the light source or sources 42, it is possible to achieve the result that the sum total of diffused rays D' constitutes a sufficient luminous flux to fulfill an indicator function by itself, such as a third, raised stop light, for example, a flashing direction-change indicator, a tail light or else a lateral repeater.

One advantage presented by this embodiment lies in the fact that the indicator function thus implemented exhibits the thickness only of that of the strip 40, which can be very slight.

Another advantage lies in the fact that the indicator function thus implemented can exhibit an appearance, when the light sources 42 are turned off, of neutral hue, only the pattern consisting of the set 5 of diffusion foci 12 being visible, and another appearance when the light sources 42 are turned on, the color being completely different from that of the appearance presented when the light sources 42 are turned off, depending on the indicator function 10 undertaken by the strip 40.

In order to minimize the losses of light and to promote a preferential direction for the diffused rays D' emerging from the strip 40, it would advantageously 15 be possible to provide for metallization 44 on at least one of the faces of the strip light 40, when the latter is of rectangular-box shape.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiments which have been described, but includes modifications which come within its scope. Thus, for example, the component of the present invention could 20 be used as a luminous repeater of a lighting or indicator function, by being, for example, arranged on an element of the bodywork of the vehicle, such as a wing of this bodywork or the front part of an outside 25 rear-view mirror of this vehicle. In this case, it could be associated with a specific light source, the turning-on and turning-off of which will be controlled simultaneously with the turning-on and the turning-off of the light source of the function of which the 30 component constitutes the repeater. It could also by itself constitute a lighting device, for example a floor light providing interior lighting for the passenger compartment of the vehicle, or else a device for interior lighting of the glove box or of the

baggage space, by being associated with a specific light source.